THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1793. [N° 1626]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS *on the* FRENCH REVOLUTION.

N° VI.

Sunt boni cives? qui belli, qui domi bene merentes, nisi qui patriæ beneficia meminerunt?

AMONGST all the extraordinary and unparalleled great events which have marked the French Revolution, the last which has recently taken place was, perhaps, leaſt expected.—That the patriot General, raiſed by the voice of millions of freemen to the moſt exalted ſtation which his aſpiring ambition could hope; celebrated as the Conqueror of Brunſwick, and the Deliverer of Belgia, ſhould deſert the cauſe which he had ſupported with ſo much honour to his country and glory to himſelf, and become a traitor to thoſe principles to which he had ſolemnly devoted his exiſtence; is an event which the benevolent mind moſt regard with the deepeſt anxiety, and the keeneſt regret.—Independently of the conſequences, which might enſue to the Republic of France from this mortifying circumſtance, we muſt view with ſingular pity the unhappy fituation of the moſt unfortunate man, who has acted ſo important a part in the acquiſition of that Liberty which he is now conſpiring to deſtroy.—Time has effaced the memory of all former virtues, and ſtamped an infamy on his exiſtence, which the ſucceeding ſtate can never eraſe.—Had he fell in the field of battle, or on the Heights of Louvain, he would have received the fate and merited the fame of Epaminondas, and the honours of LEUCTRA and MANTINEA—might have been rivalled by the glories of JEMMAPPE and NERWIND.—But, unhappily for his fame, few favourable circumſtances appear to palliate the odiouſneſs of the crime, or wipe off the ſtain of predetermined treachery.—A coldneſs and indifference towards the intereſts of the Republic, appear in many of his meaſures anterior to the appointment of the Commiſſioners by the National Convention to arreſt him.—His letter to the Convention of the 12th of March, appears to be evidently intended to draw on himſelf the condemnation of La Fayette; and his pointed denunciation of Pache and Bonbon, but too much reſembles the language of his unfortunate predeceſſor in the command.—He well knew that the jealous patriotiſm of the Convention would ſtrike with the zealous fervency of the Jacobins, in aſſerting the author of aſperſions perhaps groundleſs, and calumnies unfounded.—*But* BUT it ſeems that the national vengeance was ſuſpended, till the laſt deſperate meaſure of his declaration in favour of Royalty, which was tantamount to an open Rebellion, and muſt have been puniſhed as an act of High Treaſon againſt the Sovereignty of the State.—He fled, by a voluntary exile, baniſhed himſelf forever from the land of Liberty, and carries with him the guilt of a Catiline, and the fate of an Arnold.

But the experience of every day continues to evince, that the French Revolution is, in all its parts and circumſtances, an object new and in miniſe.—The common incidents, which have hitherto controuled the order of human affairs, are excluded from a participation in the magnificent event.—The impulſe which has been communicated to Society, by the progreſs of Reaſon, has enlarged the field of human action, and magnified the ſphere of moral exiſtence; and thus the mind of Man, repugnant with inconceivable exertions, is loſt in the magnitude of its own efforts.—The calculations of the moſt profound political foreſight, are baffled and contradicted by the tranſactions of a day.—The defeat of an army, and the defection of a General, might formerly have decided the fate of an Empire. But, ſince the commencement of the French Revolution, we have repeatedly beheld that Nation in this novel and extraordinary ſituation, and we have ever beheld them riſe from defeat and misfortune with renovated ſplendour.

At the commencement of the preſent War, the affairs of the French Nation had arrived at a critical and eventful Criſis.—The heterogeneous compoſition of the conſtituent Aſſembly had laid the foundation of all thoſe direſt and multiplied evils, which have ſince diſtracted the Nation. By re-eſtabliſhing the Regal Power, in a Government conteſſedly popular, they committed an error, which the lives of many thouſands have never been able to expiate. The KING, armed with a prerogative, which was continually claſhing with the public good, and the Spirit of the Conſtitution, and ſupported by the numerous dependants of an immenſe civil liſt, had conceived a plan of ſubverting the new, and reſtoring the old Government; and for the accompliſhment of this purpoſe, correſpondencies were entered into with the emigrant Princes; ſpies were ſupported out of the Royal Revenue; bribes were laviſhed, and even troops were raiſed, for the expreſs purpoſe of deſtroying the Conſtitution, by monies ſecretly drawn from the coffers of the King, as will appear by the moſt authentic and undeniable teſtimony; and, at the ſame time that theſe traitorous proceedings were thus privately carrying on, the foreign Powers, who had combined againſt the Liberty of France, were making the moſt vigorous efforts to act in concert with Louis and his brothers.—The National Aſſembly foreſaw the ſtorm, and immediately declared War againſt Francis, King of Hungary, and Frederick, of Pruſſia.—Louis apparently ſanctioned the decrees; but, at the ſame time, took the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent their execution.—The executive power counteracted every decree which was paſſed for the defence of the Nation.—Supplies were withheld from the armies, and they were without clothing, without pay, and without proviſion.—Treaſon appeared.—Diſſentions and diſcontents every where aroſe.—The treachery of the executive power was redounded from one end of the Nation to the other.—Till at length the ſmall portion of public confidence, which the King yet retained, was entirely annihilated by his rejection of the two decrees; one of which was for the eſtabliſhment of an additional military force, and the other for the baniſhment of the Refractory Prieſts.—The National Aſſembly and the Jacobins were addreſſed.—The DEPOSITION of Louis was loudly demanded.—The People plainly perceived that their deareſt privileges, and moſt ſacred rights, were wantonly ſported with.—An immenſe foreign army was beginning to penetrate into the territories of the Nation.—The feeble and exhauſted remnant of the French forces, commanded by M. la Fayette, was compelled to retreat, and the popular indignation being worked up to the higheſt pitch, burſt at length upon the inhabitants of the Thuilleries, on the 10th of Auguſt. On that memorable and illuſtrious Day, the regal authority was ſuſpended, and a fatal check was given to the internal enemies of Liberty.—But the Storm, which had been ſo long gathering, was not to be diverted by a ſingle blow: Diſorder and diſorganization had univerſally pervaded the civil and military departments, and the nation had ſcarcely a moment to reſpire before ſhe experienced another ſhock, in the deſertion of M. la Fayette.—He had (perhaps from motives of private affection) fondly cheriſhed and favoured the King throughout all his unpopularity. He was alſo diſguſted with the ſeeming evidence of the late neceſſity in affairs, and unequivocally declared his diſapprobation of them, at a time too when even moderation bore the appearance of Treaſon.—Such a conduct could not fail to excite univerſal deteſtation, and he was ſhortly ſtigmatized as a traitor, circumſcribed in his command, and at length totally deprived of it.—The unhappy fate which has ſince awaited this great and virtuous man, has been embittered by every misfortune which can excite our ſympathy, or deſerve our compaſſion.—Equally hated by his Country and her Enemies, he is compelled to paſs out a miſerable exiſtence, in the deteſted dungeon of a ſanguinary Deſpot; and in him the nation loſt indeed a lot, which could only be retrieved by the intrepidity of her own reſources.—Thoſe ſcenes of ſlaughter, which had tarniſhed the glories of the 10th of Auguſt, were repeated on the 2d of September.—The rapid progreſs of the Duke of Brunſwick excited a fermentation in the public mind, not inferior to that occaſioned by the treachery of the Executive Power.—The citizens of Paris were aſſembled in the Champ de Mars, and were peaceably exerciſing themſelves to oppoſe the enemies of their Liberty, when the infernal Marat erected the Standard of Sedition, and the TOCSIN was ſounded to the ſlaughter of their fellow citizens.—Scenes of carnage and deſolation enſued, till at length the deluded people, returning to a ſenſe of their duty, and an acknowledgment of their error, ſheathed their bloody ſwords, but to draw them with more juſt and equal vengeance on the Plains of Champagne.—From that moment, the Spirit and Senſe of the Nation returned. They ſpurned the Bauble of Royalty, their Councils were harmonized, their Operations were combined, their Enemies diſappeared, and their Arms were victorious.

Seeing then that they have triumphed over all the difficulties which have hitherto ſurrounded them, may we not hope, that the cauſe of Liberty and Equality ſhall ſtill conquer? May we not hope, that the cauſe, on which is ſuſpended the happineſs of mankind, ſhall overcome all its adverſaries? We have beheld the French Nation in the moſt trying ſituation which the human imagination can conceive, and we have alſo beheld them with the moſt aſtoniſhing and unexampled conſtancy repelling the united force of the European World; at the ſame time that they were cruſhing the moſt dangerous conſpiracies at home, and executing the moſt exemplary Vengeance upon domeſtic Traitors.

June 4, 1793. JULIAN.

FROM THE *FEDERAL GAZETTE.*

IT is the honourable diſtinction of the preſent age, that it is the reign of reaſon, philoſophy, and univerſal toleration.—If America has not abſolutely led the way in illuming the world, and removing ancient and pernicious prejudices, at leaſt it may, with truth, be ſaid of her, that there is no country wherein they are leſs regarded, either in theory or in practice: With reſpect to religious opinions, there prevails here an abſolute freedom of ſentiment and conduct. Thus, at our public proceſſions, made for the celebration of events auſpicious to the attainment of univerſal liberty, we have exhibited to the world the noble ſpectacle of miniſters and preachers of every denomination, as well of the Chriſtian, as of other religions, linked arm in arm, in fraternal embrace, and in defiance of thoſe bigotted prejudices which have heretofore diſtracted the human race, and made man the enemy of man.—Thus alſo, in contempt of former diſtinctions, has the conſtitution of this State reſtored to every citizen, of whatever ſect or perſuaſion, the precious right of electing and being elected to places of public truſt, a privilege once excluſively enjoyed by thoſe of an eſtabliſhed religion: But, although to the honour of our country the elective franchiſe has been thus made the property of every citizen, we have as yet heard of no inſtance of any but Chriſtians being elected to public employments, which might lead to a ſuſpicion that thoſe illiberal animoſities have ſtill an exiſtence in the breaſts of the maſs of the individuals compoſing the community, which are diſavowed by our public acts: It is with pleaſure, therefore we announce, that the inhabitants of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, in this State, have furniſhed a proof, that the principles of our conſtitution are congenial with the philanthropy of our citizens, by electing, on the firſt Monday in this month, to the office of a Burgeſs of their borough, by a decided majority of votes, Mr. MICHAEL HART, a worthy and reſpectable member of the JEWISH RELIGION, and an inhabitant of that place.—This fact having been communicated to us by a correſpondent, we rejoice in publiſhing ſo amiable and ſtriking an inſtance of the victory of reaſon and humanity over a moſt rooted religious prejudice, which unfortunately is coeval with Chriſtianity itſelf.

May 15th, 1793.

FRANCKFORT, March 20.

They ſay here, that the Cabinet of St. James's has prevailed on the Ottoman Court to grant a paſſage to the Ruſſian fleet, commanded by Admiral Ribas, through the channel of Conſtantinople. They inform, alſo, the credulous, of the march of 30,000 Calmucks and Coſſacks to the borders of the Rhine.

PARIS, *April 6.*

It has been ſtill now believed, that Dumouriez ſerved the Republic on the plains of Champagne, but Dumouriez has always betrayed us; ſcarcely had he taken his firſt ſituation, when he held intelligence with the enemy. When Beurnonville arrived, Dumouriez ordered him to take poſt where he would have riſked the ſafety of the army—Beurnonville refuſed the order, and it was he who ſaved the Republic. Dumouriez, at that time, ſhut up with the King of Pruſſia, concerted the means of reſtoring Royalty. He favoured the retreat of the Pruſſians, and forbid any attack on them; thus depriving the troops of an opportunity of eaſily exterminating them. And this is the man whoſe praiſes we have been continually ſinging.

LONDON, April 19.

Upon the dollars, ſixpences and doits, coined at Dordrecht, in Holland, is the figure of a milk-maid ſitting under a cow, which figure is alſo exhibited in relieve on the water gate, the occaſion was as follows:—In the noble ſtruggle of the United Provinces for their liberties, the Spaniards, detached a body of forces from the main army, with the view of ſurpriſing the town. Certain milk-maids, belonging to a rich farmer in the vicinity, perceived, as they were going to milk, ſome ſoldiers concealed under the hedges——They had preſence of mind to purſue calmly their occupations, without any ſymptoms of alarm. On their return, they informed the authority of what they had diſcovered. The ſluices were immediately let looſe, the Spaniards drowned, and the expedition defeated. The States then recompenſed the girls, and perpetuated the memory of this event as above mentioned.

ANECDOTE.

When Miniſters or Kings talk of loving the people, they are to be looked upon as Mountebanks, who tell the gaping fools that they hold ſtakes, and live for the people's good.—When old Queen Beſs rode behind the Lord Chancellor to St. Paul's, the people crowded her ſo much, that the Chancellor beat them off with his ſword, when the Queen called out, "Don't hurt my good people, don't hurt my good fellows;" and with a whiſper ſaid, "Give 'em a gut, Nath away."

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On that memorable and illuſtrious Day, the regal authority was ſuſpended, and a fatal check was given to the internal enemies of Liberty.—— But the Storm, which had been ſo long gathering, was not to be diverted by a ſingle blow: Diſorder and diſ- organization had univerſally pervaded the civil and mi- litary departments, and the nation had ſcarcely a mo- ment to reſpire before ſhe experienced another ſhock, in the deſertion of M. la Fayette.——He had (perhaps from motives of private affection) ſupported and favour- ed the King throughout all his unpopularity. He was alſo diſguſted with the ſeeming violence of the late ne- ceſſary meaſures, and unequivocally declared his diſap- probation of them, at a time too when even moderation bore the appearance of Treaſon.—Such a conduct could not fail to excite univerſal deteſtation, and he was ſhort- ly ſtigmatized as a traitor, circumſcribed in his com- mand, and at length totally deprived of it.—The un- happy fate which has ſince awaited this great and virtu- ous man, has been embittered by every misfortune which can excite our ſympathy, or deſerve our compaſſion— Equally hated by his Country and her Enemies, he is compelled to pine out a miſerable exiſtence, in the de- teſted dungeon of a ſanguinary Deſpot; and in him the nation ſuſtained a loſs, which could only be retrieved by the immenſity of her own reſources.——Thoſe ſcenes of ſlaughter, which had tarniſhed the glories of the 10th of Auguſt, were repeated on the 2d of September.— The rapid progreſs of the Duke of Brunſwick excited a fermentation in the public mind, not inferior to that oc- caſioned by the treachery of the Executive Power.—The citizens of Paris were aſſembled in the Champ de Mars, and were peaceably enliſting themſelves to oppoſe the enemies of their Liberty, when the infernal Marat erect- ed the Standard of Sedition, and the TOCSIN was ſounded to the ſlaughter of their fellow citizens.—Scenes of carnage and deſolation enſued, till at length the de- luded people, returning to a ſenſe of their duty, and an acknowledgment of their error, ſheathed their deſtroying ſwords, but to draw them with more juſt and ſignal vengeance on the Plains of Champagne.—From that moment, the Spirit and Senſe of the Nation returned. They aboliſhed the Bauble of Royalty, their Councils were harmonized, their Operations were combined, their Enemies diſappeared, and their Arms were victorious.

Seeing therefore that they have triumphed over all the difficulties which have hitherto ſurrounded them, may we not hope, that the cauſe of Liberty and Equality ſhall ſtill conquer? May we not hope, that the cauſe, on which is ſuſpended the happineſs of mankind, ſhall overcome all its adverſaries? We have beheld the French Nation in the moſt trying ſituation which the human imagination can conceive, and we have ſtill be- held them with the moſt admirable and unexampled conſtancy repelling the united force of the European World; at the ſame time that they were cruſhing the moſt dangerous conſpiracies at home, and executing the moſt exemplary Vengeance upon domeſtic Traitors.

June 4, 1793. JULIAN.

FROM THE *FEDERAL GAZETTE.*

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They ſay here, that the Cabinet of St. James's has prevailed on the Ottoman Court to grant a paſſage to the Ruſſian fleet, commanded by Admiral Ribas, thro' the channel of Conſtantinople. They inform, alſo, the credulous, of the march of 20,000 Calmucks and Coſ- ſacks to the borders of the Rhine.

PARIS, *April 6.*

It has been 'till now believed, that Dumouriez ſerved the Republic on the plains of Champagne, but Dumouriez has always betrayed us; ſcarcely had he taken his firſt ſituation, when he held intelligence with the enemy. When Kellerman arrived, Dumouriez ordered him to take poſt where he would have riſked the ſafety of the army—Kellerman reſiſted the order, and it was he who ſaved the Republic. Dumouriez, at that time ſhut up with the King of Pruſſia, conceited the means of reſtoring Royalty. He favoured the re- treat of the Pruſſians, and forbid any attack on them; thus depriving the troops of an opportunity of eaſily exterminating them. And this is the man whoſe praiſes we have been continually ſinging.

LONDON, April 10.

Upon the dollars, ſtivers and doits, coined at Dordrecht, in Holland, is the figure of a milk-maid ſitting under a cow, which figure is alſo exhibited in relieve on the water gate, the occaſion was as follows:—In the noble ſtruggle of the United Provinces for their liberties, the Spaniards, detached a body of forces from the main army, with the view of ſurpriſing the town. Certain milk-maids, belonging to a rich farmer in the vicinity, perceived, as they were going to milk, ſome ſoldiers concealed under the hedges——They had preſence of mind to purſue calmly their occupations, without any ſymptoms of alarm. On their return, they informed the authority of what they had diſcovered. The ſluices were immediately let looſe, the Spaniards drowned, and the expedition defeated. The States then recompenſ- ed the girls, and perpetuated the memory of this event as above mentioned.

ANECDOTE.

When Miniſters or Kings talk of loving the people, they are to be looked upon as Mountebanks, who tell the gaping fools that they build ſtages, and live for the people's good.—When old Queen Beſs rode behind the Lord Chancellor to St. Paul's, the people crowded her ſo much, that the Chancellor beat them off with his ſword, when the Queen called out, "Don't hurt my good people, don't hurt my good ſubjects;" and with a whiſper ſaid, "Give 'em a cut, flaſh away."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

THE President announced, that an officer arrived from the army of Dumourier, requested to be admitted to the Bar, to give some interesting details to the Convention.

The Convention ordered him to be admitted.

OFFICER. Legislators I have braved every danger, even death itself, to come and depofite in your bofoms, facts fo much the more important, as the fafety of the Republic may depend on them. You are not ignorant of the means, which the perfidious Dumourier has put in practice, to corrupt the foldiers under his command. —You have feen his Proclamations, addreffed to them; his intention was to deftroy the National Convention, for him to fubftitute an illegal authority in its place, perhaps his own.—'Twas at the inftant he meditated this guilty project, that your Commiffioners arrived at Saint Armand, prefented themfelves before him, accompanied by the Miniffer of War.—Dumourier called me to him, and made me fit down by his fide. You know the virtuous courage of your colleague, *Camus*. He entered the firft into the Hall, where Dumourier was, and addreffed him in thefe words:—"General, we fummon you, in the name of the Law, to render yourfelf at the Bar of the Convention."——The General anfwered, I know not the Convention—I muft fight; I am the father of my foldiers, and I muft not leave them.—— After the fummons of your Commiffioners, to which the traitor only anfwered with a joke, he attempted to enter into an accommodation. He even dared to difpute with, and attempt to corrupt them. But you will imagine with what courage they rejected all his propofals. Then *Camus* faid to him, you are a rafh man; Do you know to what you expofe yourfelf? The citizen *Lamarque* then faid to him: You infult the national repreferitation. Dumourier refufed to furrender—your Commiffioners invited the Miniffer of War to ufe his former friendfhip with Dumourier, to induce him to accompany them. Dumourier, furrounded by his *Etat Major*, on whom he had proftituted the treafures of the Republic, prepared himfelf to feize them. Already they heard fhouts on every fide, they ought to be hanged. I then fought to efcape, but met centinels who oppofed my paffage; I returned, and was a witnefs of the firft attempt againft the Repretentatives of the Nation: They attempted to make them get into a carriage, they refufed—they forced them in, and drove them to Tournay, and delivered them into the hands of the Auftrians *(a murmur of indignation arifes)*. You tremble. Citizens, you will tremble much more, when you know, that Bournonville, attempting to get out of the carriage, received a blow of a fabre from one of his affaffins. This fcene being paft, I rifqued my life to come and inform you of the treafon of the perfidious General. At this moment, Dumourier, who counted on the confidence of the foldiers, is abandoned to himfelf; many of his accomplices have been arrefted at Valenciennes. He knows nothing, becaufe I myfelf have broken all his communications. After having delivered your Commiffioners to the enemy—You will perceive that he wifhed to affure himfelf of the fpirit of the foldiers. Then he fent as ufual to thofe men, who run through the army, preaching pillage and exaggeration. I myfelf was charged with this million. I paffed through divers cantonments: But it was to preach maxims very different. I went even fo far, as to make the Soldiers fwear, to die for the Republic.—I can affure you, that the army is all Republican; and that with defperation alone, fhe will conquer. *(Applaufe.)* After having affured myfelf of our means of defence, of the difpofition of the army, and the refources of the enemy——I went to Dumourier, and faid to him, You wifh to go to Paris; but it is firft neceffary, that you affure yourfelf of the places through which you muft pafs;—It is proper to know, if the Garrifons are difpofed to favour your enterprize. It was then he fent me to Valenciennes, to engage the Garrifon to receive feveral Squadrons of Horfe, which he fhould fend there. I went to Valenciennes, and found the Mayor and the Commiffioners of the Convention, we went together, to harangue the Garrifon, and put the town in a ftate of defence:—They raifed the Bridges, and pointed the Cannon; and, at this moment, I can affure you, that that place prefents a powerful rampart to the Republic; the People and the Garrifon are ready to facrifice their lives for her. There are many other facts, which I fhall communicate to your Committee of General Safety. —— Let me add one more truth:—Yefterday Dumourier communicated to me his project; and, I muft obferve to you, that, in order to fucceed, he counted much on your divifions.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

The following intereſting Intelligence is copied from London Papers to the 18th of April, which we received Yeſterday, by the Ship James, Capt. Howard, from London:——

CADIZ, March 19.

THE order for expelling the French, from this city, has been put in execution. Above a thoufand of that nation, among whom were fifty or fixty concerned in Trading-houfes, many of them of great opulence, have been forced to depart.

It is thought, that all the regiments of Infantry will be completed in the courfe of April, when the Spaniards will have an army of 120,000 men on the frontiers.

LISBON, April 2.

A war with France, is at length finally determined on, and the moft vigorous preparations are making in every department, for immediate hoftilities.

An ambaffador from the French Republic arrived here a few days fince, and demanded an audience of the Secretary of State, to prefent his credentials. After waiting two days, he received directions to quit the kingdom directly. A fmall party of horfe was ordered to conduct him to the frontiers, to preferve him from the fury of the populace; who are fo univerfally exafperated againft the French, that had not this precaution been ufed, he would without doubt, have fallen a facrifice to their refentment.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

General Dumourier arrived in this city the night before the laft. He lodges in the ftreet Ruyfbrock.

THOULOUSE, March 20.

The troops are in movement to garrifon our frontiers. Gen. SERVAN is expected here with impatience.—He will be at the head of 100,000 freemen, who will fight the Spanifh flaves and their monks.

PARIS, April 8.

Yefterday five determined perfons went out of Paris, who had fworn to arreft Dumourier, or to kill him.

Names of the prifoners of rank, who were fent to the Abbaye, to anfwer for the treatment that may be exercifed upon the arreſted deputies:

Francois Xavier, count Averfperg, Auguſte, count de Linangez, all thofe of the family of the prince of Cobourg and having a voice at the diet of Ratifbonne; the two Labarie, brothers, nephew of Gen. Clairfayt, Charles Voldemar, count Reguant de Linanges, Weſterbourg, Ferdenand, Chady fon of the preſident, count Hereditary, and Frederic count de Lenanges, having all three a voice at the faid Diete.

LONDON, April 12.

CONGRESS AT ANTWERP.

Yefterday morning Sir James Murray arrived at Dover, in eight hours from Oftend; and this morning reached town, with defpatches of the utmoft importance to Government.—Sir James left Antwerp on the 9th, and brings the refult of the Convention of the Allied Powers, which was agreed to be held, in conſequence of the change brought about in the afpect of the war by Dumourier.

The Congrefs conſiſted of the following high perſons: The Prince of Orange and his two ſons, His Excellency —— Vander Spingel, His R. H. the Duke of York, His Excellency Lord Auckland, His Excellency Kaller, Miniſter of Pruſſia, His R. H. the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, His Excellency M. Metterbich and his two ſons, the Count de Staremberg, the Count Mercy d'Argenteau, the Miniſter of Spain, the Miniſter of Naples.

General Valence is alſo at Antwerp, not of the Congreſs, nor a priſoner, but at liberty; having repaired thither during the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities agreed upon between General Dumourier and Prince Cobourg.

Gen. Dumourier wrote from Mons, offering to attend the Congreſs, but was not permitted to leave Mons.

The object of this Congreſs was, to determine, whether the Combined Armies ſhould, now that the French are driven into their own country, leave to themſelves, and to the efforts of the Royaliſts within France, to ſettle their Government upon a ſtable footing; or, whether the Combined Armies ſhould enter, and aſſiſt in this undertaking.

Our readers know, that the Prince de Saxe Cobourg publiſhed a Declaration, that it was not the intention of the Combined Powers to interfere with the affairs of France, further than to prevent the effects of that licentious ſyſtem which aimed at the demolition of all Government.—The obvious meaning of this was, that the armies were not to penetrate into France, as laſt year. At this Congreſs, which was held on Monday laſt, the 8th inſtant, the Delegates from the Combined Powers reſolved on a Plan of active operations againſt France. —Inſtead of relying on their arms, and leaving to the Royaliſts in Brittanny, and to Dumourier, to accompliſh the work themſelves, they are inſtantly, with all their powers, to combine in the attack of France: It is not to be, however, by penetrating into the interior of the country; they are to beſiege the garriſon towns on the frontiers, which will either block up a conſiderable part of the French army, or if they fall, will draw round France on the land ſide a cordon, which the maritime Allies are to extend round them by ſea, and prevent all ſuccour from approaching them. Thus blocked up, the Royaliſts are to fight the battle, while the numerous armies, all around them, will be ready to ſtrike, whenever occaſion may preſent an object.

The ceſſation of hoſtilities was declared at an end; and the Allies, in conſequence, immediately began their operations againſt France.

This, we underſtand, was the reſult of this memorable Convention at Antwerp; and this plan of operations was adopted, in conſequence of the circumſtances which reſulted from the plan attempted to be carried into execution by Dumourier, for we underſtand that it has not ſucceeded to the extent that was looked for. As ſoon as the firſt ſhock of their aſtoniſhment had ſubſided, the French army began to murmur at the conduct of Dumourier. His party was not found ſo formidable as he had flattered the Auſtrians, it would be; and the current of opinion ſet in ſo ſtrongly againſt him, that he began to ſuſpect he could neither deliver Liſle, Valenciennes, &c. into the hands of the Auſtrians, nor be ſafe himſelf to continue with his army; he had been three times ſhot at, and the rage of the Jacobin party was increaſing ſo rapidly, that he found it convenient to make his eſcape to Mons, the Head-Quarters of the Auſtrians, with a ſelect party of his troops, and there he was when Sir James Murray left the Netherlands.

APRIL 15.

When the Commiſſioners of the Convention were brought before the Prince DE COBOURG, CAMUS, ſpeaking for the reſt of his companions in miſfortune, ſaid, "I hope, Sir, that you will treat us with the reſpect due to the Repreſentatives of a great nation?" The Prince replied, "Aſſure yourſelves that I will treat you with all the regard due to the aſſaſſins of the King."

By yeſterday's Mail we learn, that 11 ſail of Engliſh merchantmen have been captured in the Mediterranean; they were principally carried into Marſeilles.

The town and citadel of Conde, in French Hainault, is entirely ſurrounded by the Auſtrian troops.

Cuſtine's army ſtill continues to be hard preſſed by the Pruſſians. Advices received from Oſtend this morning ſtate, that he is retreating as faſt as poſſible into France, with his army.

From theſe advices, however, it would appear, that the intelligence brought by the laſt Mail, of Menta having ſurrendered, was unfounded. Such an event, however, may be ſoon looked for.

April 17. It is a curious circumſtance, which has not hitherto been noticed, though it may be depended on, that as far back as the middle of January laſt, 50,000l. ſtock was purchaſed for General Dumourier in the Engliſh funds: How the General came to be poſſeſſed of ſuch a ſum in England, or ſhould at that period chooſe ſuch a ſecurity, is not readily accounted for. It is not poſſible that any of the ſecret ſervice money for 1793 could form part of this ſum.

April 18. We are ſorry to ſay, that the ſhock given to public credit, by the war, and the alarm excited to juſtify the war, has not yet ceaſed to operate. On Thurſday ſeveral very important failures in the country were announced; the diſtreſs of commerce was, perhaps, never greater than at this moment, in the city of London; and the Directors of the Bank have gone round individually to houſes of the moſt undoubted credit, to tell them that they muſt reduce the general total of their diſcounts.

Mr. Herſchel is now ſaid, by the aid of his powerful glaſſes, to have reduced to a certainty, the opinion, that the moon is inhabited. He has diſcovered land and water, and is enabled to diſtinguiſh between the green and barren mountainous ſpots on the former, which, as with us, are ſubdivided by the ſea. Within theſe few days he has diſtinguiſhed a large edifice, apparently of greater magnitude than St. Pauls; and he is confident of ſhortly being able to give an account of the inhabitants.

AUGUSTA *(Georgia)* May 4.

We have it now in our power, from the beſt authority, to give the following melancholy particulars to the public, attending the murder of the family on the Ocmulgee river on the 22d ultimo.

The Indians, 37 in number, came to the houſe of Mr. Richard Threther, and fired upon and killed Mr. Threther, two children, and a Negro woman; Mrs. Threther, to avoid, if poſſible, the fate with which ſhe was threatened, fled, with an infant of about five or ſix weeks old in her arms, and leaped into the river: The Indians purſued, ſhot her through each thigh and right breaſt, ſtabbed her in the left breaſt with a knife, cut her right arm nearly off, and then ſcalped her.—In this horrid ſituation ſhe remained until the neighbours could aſſemble in ſufficient numbers to croſs the river, and purſue the Indians. As the firſt canoe was croſſing, ſhe had ſtrength enough to call for aſſiſtance; they went, found her hanging by a buſh in water nearly up to the chin, her infant at the bottom of the river a few yards from her. She lived nearly 24 hours, and when informed by her phyſician that it was not poſſible for her to ſurvive much longer, ſhe with a fortitude that is rarely to be met with, called her friends around her, and in a calm but pathetic manner, gave her hand to every one, wiſhing them a better fate than had befallen herſelf and family; and when, after her ſpeech failed, as the neighbours were conſtantly coming in, ſhe continued to give her hand until about five minutes before ſhe reſigned her breath, which was without a groan.

Mrs. Threther was about 25 years of age, of a reſpectable family, an elegant perſon, and poſſeſſed an uncommon education.

On Thurſday, the 25th ult. two men were killed by Franklin, 40 horſes carried off, and ſince the account publiſhed in our laſt, all the inhabitants on the frontiers have retreated into forts, without arms or an ammunition; at one meeting of near 40 perſons they could only muſter five old muſkets; to heighten the horror of their ſituation, the Indians were momently expected.

As ſimilar murders are daily committed, it called up on the ſpirit of 800 gallant fellows, who have marched, laſt week, againſt the ſavages, determined to avenge the cruelties indiſcriminately perpetrated on the infant, the mother, and the defenceleſs.

NEWBERN, May 11.

Died, at his ſeat in Anſon county, on the 20th ult the Hon. Samuel Spencer, L. L. D. and one of the Judges of the Superior Court, of this State.

"His Honor's health had been declining for about two years, but he performed the laſt circuit three months ſince; and we underſtand, intended to have left home in a few days for this town, where the Superior Court is now ſitting, had it not been for the following unfortunate accident, which, it is thought, haſtened his death: —He was ſitting in his piazza, with a red cap on his head, when a large cock to fly paſſing, the Judge bent

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

THE President announced, that an officer arrived from the army of Dumourier, requested to be admitted to the Bar, to give some interesting details to the Convention.

The Convention ordered him to be admitted.

OFFICER. Legislatures I have braved every danger, even death itself, to come and deposite in your bosoms, facts so much the more important, as the safety of the Republic may depend on them. You are not ignorant of the means, which the perfidious Dumourier has put in practice, to corrupt the soldiers under his command. —You have seen his Proclamations, addressed to them; his intention was to destroy the National Convention, for him to substitute an illegal authority in its place, perhaps his own.—'Twas at the instant he meditated this guilty project, that your Commissioners arrived at Saint Armand, presented themselves before him, accompanied by the Minister of War.—Dumourier called me to him, and made me sit down by his side. You know the virtuous courage of your colleague, *Camus*. He entered the first into the Hall, where Dumourier was, and addressed him in these words:—"General, we summon you, in the name of the Law, to render yourself at the Bar of the Convention."——The General answered, I know not the Convention—I must fight; I am the father of my soldiers, and I must not leave them.—— After the summons of your Commissioners, to which the traitor only answered with a joke, he attempted to enter into an accommodation. He even dared to dispute with, and attempt to corrupt them. But you will imagine with what courage they rejected all his proposals. Then *Camus* said to him, you are a rash man; Do you know to what you expose yourself? The citizen *Lamarque* then said to him: You insult the national representation. Dumourier refused to surrender—your Commissioners invited the Minister of War to use his former friendship with Dumourier, to induce him to accompany them. Dumourier, surrounded by his *Etat Major*, on whom he had prostituted the treasures of the Republic, prepared himself to seize them. Already they heard shouts on every side, they ought to be hanged, I then sought to escape, but met centinels who opposed my passage; I returned, and was a witness of the first attempt against the Representatives of the Nation: They attempted to make them get into a carriage, they refused—they forced them in, and drove them to Tournay, and delivered them into the hands of the Austrians *(a murmur of indignation arises)*. You tremble. Citizens, you will tremble much more, when you know, that Bournonville, attempting to get out of the carriage, received a blow of a sabre, from one of his assassins. This scene being past, I risqued my life to come and inform you of the treason of the perfidious General. At this moment, Dumourier, who counted on the confidence of the soldiers, is abandoned to himself; many of his accomplices have been arrested at Valenciennes. He knows nothing, because I myself have broken all his communications. After having delivered your Commissioners to the enemy—You will perceive that he wished to assure himself of the spirit of the soldiers. Then he sent as usual to those men, who run through the army, preaching pillage and exaggeration. I myself was charged with this mission. I passed through divers cantonments: But it was to preach maxims very different. I went even so far, as to make the Soldiers swear, to die for the Republic.—I can assure you, that the army is all Republican; and that with desperation alone, she will conquer. *(Applause.)* After having assured myself of our means of defence, of the disposition of the army, and the resources of the enemy——I went to Dumourier, and said to him, You wish to go to Paris; but it is first necessary, that you assure yourself of the places through which you must pass:—It is proper to know, if the Garrisons are disposed to favour your enterprize. It was then he sent me to Valenciennes, to engage the Garrison to receive several Squadrons of Horse, which he should send there. I went to Valenciennes, and found the Mayor and the Commissioners of the Convention, we went together, to harangue the Garrison, and put the town in a state of defence:—They raised the Bridges, and pointed the Cannon; and, at this moment, I can assure you, that that place presents a powerful rampart to the Republic; the People and the Garrison are ready to sacrifice their lives for her. There are many other facts, which I shall communicate to your Committee of General Safety. ——Let me add one more truth:—Yesterday Dumourier communicated to me his project; and, I must observe to you, that, in order to succeed, he counted much on your divisions.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

The following interesting Intelligence is copied from London Papers to the 18th of April, which we received Yesterday, by the Ship James, Capt. Howard, from London:——

CADIZ, March 19.

THE order for expelling the French, from this city, has been put in execution. Above a thousand of that nation, among whom were fifty or sixty concerned in Trading-houses, many of them of great opulence, have been forced to depart.

It is thought, that all the regiments of infantry will be completed in the course of April, when the Spaniards will have an army of 120,000 men on the frontiers.

LISBON, April 2.

A war with France, is at length finally determined on, and the most vigorous preparations are making in every department, for immediate hostilities.

An ambassador from the French Republic arrived here a few days since, and demanded an audience of the Secretary of State, to present his credentials. After waiting two days, he received directions to quit the kingdom directly. A small party of horse was ordered to conduct him to the frontiers, to preserve him from the fury of the populace; who are so universally exasperated against the French, that had not this precaution been used, he would without doubt, have fallen a sacrifice to their resentment.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

General Dumourier arrived in this city the night before the last. He lodges in the street Ruysbrock.

THOULOUSE, March 20.

The troops are in movement to garrison our frontiers. Gen. SERVAN is expected here with impatience.—He will be at the head of 100,000 freemen, who will fight the Spanish slaves and their monks.

PARIS, April 8.

Yesterday five determined persons went out of Paris, who had sworn to arrest Dumourier, or to kill him.

Names of the prisoners of rank, who were sent to the Abbaye, to answer for the treatment that may be exercised upon the arrested deputies:

Francois Xavier, count Aversperg, Auguste, count de Linangez, all those of the family of the prince of Cobourg and having a voice at the diet of Ratisbonne; the two Labarie, brothers, nephew of Gen. Clairfayt, Charles Voldemze, count Reguant de Linanges, Westerbourg, Ferdenand, Chady son of the president, count Hereditary, and Frederic count de Lenanges, having all three a voice at the said Diets.

LONDON, April 11.

CONGRESS AT ANTWERP.

Yesterday morning Sir James Murray arrived at Dover, in eight hours from Ostend; and this morning reached town, with despatches of the utmost importance to Government.—Sir James left Antwerp on the 9th, and brings the result of the Convention of the Allied Powers, which was agreed to be held, in consequence of the change brought about in the aspect of the war by Dumourier.

The Congress consisted of the following high persons:

The Prince of Orange and his two sons, His Excellency —— Vander Spingel, His R. H. the Duke of York, His Excellency Lord Auckland, His Excellency Kuller, Minister of Prussia, His R. H. the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, His Excellency M. Metterhich and his two sons, the Count de Staremberg, the Count Mercy d'Argenteau, the Minister of Spain, the Minister of Naples.

General Valence is also at Antwerp, not of the Congress, nor a prisoner, but at liberty; having repaired thither during the suspension of hostilities agreed upon between General Dumourier and Prince Cobourg.

Gen. Dumourier wrote from Mons, offering to attend the Congress, but was not permitted to leave Mons.

The object of this Congress was, to determine, whether the Combined Armies should, now that the French are driven into their own country, leave to themselves, and to the efforts of the Royalists within France, to settle their Government upon a stable footing; or, whether the Combined Armies should enter, and assist in this undertaking.

Our readers know, that the Prince de Saxe Cobourg published a Declaration, that it was not the intention of the Combined Powers to interfere with the affairs of France, further than to prevent the effects of that licentious system which aimed at the demolition of all Government.—The obvious meaning of this was, that the armies were not to penetrate into France, as last year. At this Congress, which was held on Monday last, the 8th instant, the Delegates from the Combined Powers resolved on a Plan of active operations against France. —Instead of resting on their arms, and leaving to the Royalists in Britanny, and to Dumourier, to accomplish the work themselves, they are instantly, with all their powers, to combine in the attack of France: It is not to be, however, by penetrating into the interior of the country; they are to besiege the garrison towns on the frontier, which will either block up a considerable part of the French army, or if they fall, will draw round France on the land side a cordon, which the maritime Allies are to extend round them by sea, and prevent all succour from approaching them. Thus blocked up, the Royalists are to fight the battle, while the numerous armies, all around them, will be ready to strike, whenever occasion may present an object.

The cessation of hostilities was declared at an end; and the Allies, in consequence, immediately began their operations against France.

This, we understand, was the result of this memorable Convention at Antwerp; and this plan of operations was adopted, in consequence of the circumstances which resulted from the plan attempted to be carried into execution by Dumourier, for we understand that it has not succeeded to the extent that was looked for. As soon as the first shock of their astonishment had subsided, the French army began to murmur at the conduct of Dumourier. His party was not found so formidable as he had flattered the Austrians, it would be; and the current of opinion sat in so strongly against him, that he began to suspect he could neither deliver Lisle, Valenciennes, &c. into the hands of the Austrians, nor be safe himself to continue with his army; he had been three times shot at, and the rage of the Jacobin party was increasing so rapidly, that he found it convenient to make his escape to Mons, the Head-Quarters of the Austrians, with a select party of his troops, and there he was when Sir James Murray left the Netherlands.

APRIL 15.

When the Commissioners of the Convention were brought before the Prince DE COBOURG, CAMUS, speaking for the rest of his companions in misfortune, said, "I hope, Sir, that you will treat us with the respect due to the Representatives of a great nation!" The Prince replied, "Assure yourselves that I will treat you with all the regard due to the assassins of the King."

By yesterday's Mail we learn, that 11 sail of English merchantmen have been captured in the Mediterranean; they were principally carried into Marseilles.

The town and citadel of Conde, in French Hainault, is entirely surrounded by the Austrian troops.

Custine's army still continues to be hard pressed by the Prussians. Advices received from Ostend this morning state, that he is retreating as fast as possible into France, with his army.

From these advices, however, it would appear, that the intelligence brought by the last Mail, of Menta having surrendered, was unfounded. Such an event, however, may be soon looked for.

April 17. It is a curious circumstance, which has not hitherto been noticed, though it may be depended on, that as far back as the middle of January last, 50,000l. stock was purchased for General Dumourier in the English funds: How the General came to be possessed of such a sum in England, or should at that period choose such a security, is not readily accounted for. It is not possible that any of the secret service money for 1793 could form part of this sum.

April 18. We are sorry to say, that the shock given to public credit, by the war, and the alarm excited to justify the war, has not yet ceased to operate. On Thursday several very important failures in the country were announced; the distress of commerce was, perhaps, never greater than at this moment, in the city of London; and the Directors of the Bank have gone round individually to houses of the most undoubted credit, to tell them that they must reduce the general total of their discounts.

Mr. Herschel is now said, by the aid of his powerful glasses, to have reduced to a certainty, the opinion, that the moon is inhabited. He has discovered land and water, and is enabled to distinguish between the green and barren mountainous spots on the former, which, as with us, are subdivided by the sea. Within these few days he has distinguished a large edifice, apparently of greater magnitude than St. Pauls; and he is confident of shortly being able to give an account of the inhabitants.

AUGUSTA *(Georgia)* May 4.

We have it now in our power, from the best authority, to give the following melancholy particulars to the public, attending the murder of the family on the Ocmulgee river on the 22d ultimo.

The Indians, 37 in number, came to the house of Mr. Richard Thresher, and fired upon and killed Mr. Thresher, two children, and a Negro woman; Mrs. Thresher, to avoid, if possible, the fate with which she was threatened, fled, with an infant of about five or six weeks old in her arms, and leaped into the river: The Indians pursued, shot her through each thigh and right breast, stabbed her in the left breast with a knife, cut her left arm nearly off, and then scalped her.—In this horrid situation she remained until the neighbours could assemble in sufficient numbers to cross the river, and pursue the Indians. As the first canoe was crossing, she had strength enough to call for assistance; they went, found her hanging by a bush in water nearly up to the chin, her infant at the bottom of the river a few yards from her. She lived nearly 24 hours, and when informed by her physician that it was not possible for her to survive much longer, she with a fortitude that is rarely to be met with, called her friends around her, and in a calm but pathetic manner, gave her hand to every one, wishing them a better fate than had befallen herself and family; and when, after her speech failed, as the neighbours were constantly coming in, she continued to give her hand until about five minutes before she resigned her breath, which was without a groan.

Mrs. Thresher was about 25 years of age, of a respectable family, an elegant person, and possessed an uncommon education.

On Thursday, the 25th ult. two men were killed in Franklin, 40 horses carried off, and since the accounts published in our last, all the inhabitants on the frontiers have retreated into forts, without arms or ammunition; at one meeting of near 40 persons they could only muster five old muskets; to heighten the horror of their condition, the Indians were momently expected.

As similar murders are daily committed, it called upon the spirit of 800 gallant fellows, who have marched, last week, against the savages, determined to avenge the cruelties indiscriminately perpetrated on the infant, the mother, and the defenceless.

NEWBERN, May 11.

Died, at his seat in Anson county, on the 20th ult. the Hon. Samuel Spencer, L. L. D. and one of the Judges of the Superior Court, of this State.

"His Honor's health had been declining for about two years, but he performed the last circuit three months since; and we understand, intended to have left home in a few days for this town, where the Superior Court is now sitting, had it not been for the following unfortunate accident, which, it is thought, hastened his death —He was sitting in his piazza, with a red cap on his head, when a large cock turkey passing, the Judge being

ceppy, began to nod; the turkey, mistaking the nodding and the red cap for a challenge, made so violent and unexpected an attack on his Honor, that he threw him out of his chair on the floor; and before he could get any assistance, so beat and bruised him, that he died within a few days after."

BALTIMORE, May 28.

On Sunday arrived here the French privateer schooner Sans Culotte, Capt. Ferry, with the snow Joseph, her prize. Since the 29th of April the Sans Culotte has taken five prizes and chased a Bermudian sloop on shore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

Late accounts from Europe speak confidently of peace.

The last accounts from London, say that the Treaty of Commerce with Russia is renewed.

One of the Liverpool banks it is said stopped payment for two millions of money.

The snow St. Thomas, commanded by Capt. Gracez, a blackman of genteel deportment, and gentlemanlike address, arrived here on Monday, in 60 days from Maderia, informs, that he fell in with a British frigate, and eight sail of vessels, off Bermuda, on the 5th instant.

Two sailors, belonging to Great-Britain, have been taken up and lodged in gaol, for riotous behaviour in the streets, and in houses, where they went to search for French sailors, some of whom they insulted.

We are informed that in consequence of instructions from the Executive of the United States, to the Attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, prosecutions have been instituted against John Singleterry and Gideon Henfield, charged with violating their duty as citizens of the United States, in entering on board the armed schooner Genet, in the service of France, and with others on board the said schooner, capturing several vessels the property of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and otherwise annoying the trade and commerce of the said subjects contrary to the law of nations and the treaty of peace subsisting between the United States and his said Britannic Majesty.

The above named persons have been committed to the gaol of the county of Philadelphia, to take their trials at the next Circuit Court of the United States.

Singleterry is a native of Charlestown, South-Carolina, and has a family at Beaufort, in North Carolina; Henfield was born at Salem, in Massachusetts.

The last letters received by Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States from the National Commissioners at St. Domingo, contain the most satisfactory particulars respecting the tranquility which the Colony enjoys since the surrender of Port-au-Prince on the 12th of April last, and the expulsion of men, who stirred up by the British government, had formed the design of delivering up the Colony to that power, where they had long been fomenting disturbances, and meditating the ruin of the country, or its separation from the French Empire.

These inveterate enemies to France are, no doubt, those who have spread a notion throughout the United States, that American vessels, carrying provisions to the French part of St. Domingo, might run the risk of being seized there with their cargoes. The Citizens of the United States, may on the contrary rest assured, that they shall always receive from the National Commissioners and Public functionaries in that Colony, the protection which they have a right to expect for themselves and their property, and that they shall be duly paid for all such articles as they may supply the Colony with; the National Convention having put considerable sums in their disposal for that object, besides what they raise from the contributions in produce levied on the inhabitants of the Colony.

The frigate l'Ambuscade, weighed anchor last Saturday morning, and sailed from this port, supposed on a cruize; but her destination is not known.

Capt. R. Reading of the ship Betty of New York, between lat. 22 and 24, spoke his Britannic Majesty's ships Europa of 50, Penelope 36, Argetus 36, Serpent 20, a cutter 16, and a privateer of 10 guns, who informed him they were bound to the northward of Bermuda on a cruize.

The ship William and brig Active, prizes to the Genet, taken the 3d and 9th of May, were both entered at the bottom-house in the name of Pfeiffer. Of the said Dalton, prize masters, their cargoes were only 22 puncheons of rum, and 10 bales of cantrips.

Observations on the Conduct of the different Governments:

France undertakes	all.
England endeavours to corrupt	all.
The King of Prussia deserts	all.
The Emperor takes part with	all.
Denmark bewares of	all.
Sweden will have nothing at	all.
Turkey wonders at	all.
The Pope is afraid of	all.
Spain is about to try	all.
Russia balances	all.
Holland pays	all.
America receives	all.
If GOD has not pity on	all.
The Devil will take	all.

GREENFIELD (*Massachusetts*) May 9.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, held in Northampton on the last week, Mary Cutler was convicted of ADULTERY, and sentenced to three months imprisonment; to pay a fine of twenty pounds, and costs of prosecution; otherwise to be whipped twenty stripes on the naked back.

BOSTON, June 5.

By an act of the British government, all insurances on all ships bound to France, are to be void, under a severe penalty. The insurance of American vessels direct from America to France, with provisions of any description, is also prohibited in England.

Several principal houses, in Amsterdam, had recently failed in that city, at the date of our accounts from thence.—The *mania* had also extended to Poland.

Of the monies appropriated by Congress, in part payment of the French debt, the President, on the desire of M. Genet, has directed the advance of a million of dollars.

NEWPORT, June 12.

At the annual Town-Meeting held here last Tuesday for the Choice of Town Officers, &c. JOHN BOURS, Esq; was chosen Moderator, and the following Persons were elected to the Offices prefixed to their respective Names, viz.

Town Clerk, Peleg Barker, jun.

Town Council, Henry Bliss, George Sears, Constant Taber, Joseph Thurston, John Gardner, and Edward Simmons.

Town Serjeant, Thomas Melvill.

Town Treasurer, Edmund Townsend.

Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Billings Coggeshall, Jabez Champlin, and David Melvill, (Pewterer)

Vendue Master, John Gardner.

Assessors of Taxes, Nicholas Taylor, John Pitman, and Daniel Wm Hookey.

Packers of Beef, Pork, and Fish, Jonathan Chadwick, Robert Carter, Woodman Billings, Ephraim Macumber, William Lyon, Billings Coggeshall, John Price, Robert Dorham, Joseph Thurston, William Tayer, James Carter, Thomas Brooks, and John Newton.

Pound Keepers, Benjamin Coggeshall, and Asa Shaw.

Clerk of Ferry Wharf Market, Samuel Carr, jun.

Sealers of Leather, William Pryor, and Isaac Dayton.

Valuers of Estates, when disputed in Voting. Henry Bliss, Thomas Freebody, and William Langley.

Constables, Daniel Donham, John Richards, and James Tew.

Overseers of the Poor, Robert Taylor, John Pitman, and Edward Thurston.

Surveyors of Highways, John Townsend, Edward Thurston, John Thurston, James Anthony, David Buffum, Stephen Hawkins, and Thomas Arnold.

Viewers of Fences, Robert Taylor, Benjamin Wilbour, Fones Greene, and John Pitman.

Guagers of Casks, Billings Coggeshall, Joseph Thurston, William Lyon, John Price, Ephraim Macumber, Robert Donham, and John Newton.

Overseers of the Small-Pox, Thomas Townsend, Benjamin Barker, Henry Peckham, and John Warren.

Field Drivers, Nicholas Taylor, William Burroughs, Benjamin Coggeshall, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Horswell, Samuel Thurston, George Hunt, Benjamin Gould, and James Larkin.

Inspectors of Charcoal, William Burroughs, Ephraim Macumber, John Thurston, Oliver R. Warner, William Borden, and Gyles Sandford.

Surveyors of Bark, Robert Taylor, and William Tripp, and John Thurston.

Corders of Bark. Ephraim Macumber, Christopher Bennett, Peleg Pitman, Samuel Tripp, Clarke Fowler, Eleazer Read, Benjamin Dorham, and John Tayer.

Corders of Firewood, Joseph Dorham, Benjamin Dorham, Clarke Fowler, Eleazer Read, John Tayer, Elijah Tompkins, Adam Wife, George Harkness, Thomas Davis, Joshua Davis, John Harwood, Job Auston, Thomas Brooks, Samuel Tripp, Benjamin Mason, Oliver Dean, Walter Burns, and William Reed.

Town Audit, Caleb Gardner, John G. Wanton, George Sears, and Samuel Sanford.

Inspectors into Nuisances, William Gyles, Elisha Anthony, Jabez Champlin, William Tripp, Robert Taylor, John L. Bois, William Moore, William Burroughs, James Carter, Nathaniel Brown (Sadler) Walter Nichols, Samuel Vaughan, and Samuel Carr, jun. together with the Surveyors of Highways.

Clerks of the Brick Market, Nicholas P. Tillinghast, and Hazel Ambrose.

Surveyors of Lumber, to which are included Clapboards and Shingles, John Green, Samuel Burroughs, Thomas Huston, James Tew, Jesse Lillibridge, and Daniel Dorham, jun.

Surveyors and Cullers of Heading, Staves and Hoops, Billings Coggeshall, Joseph Thurston, William Lyon, John Price, Robert Dorham, John Newton, Woodman Billings, James Carter, Ephraim Macumber, and William Tayer.

Drummer, Benjamin Lawton.

Firewards, Thomas Freebody, Robert Crocke, Thomas G. Pitman, William Davis, Daniel Holloway, John Stevens, Oliver R. Warner, Francis Malbone, Robert Taylor, George Champlin, John Townsend, and John Topham.

Overseer of Stone and Gravel Ballast at Goat-Island, Thomas Freebody.

Surveyors of Firewood, William Borden, Thomas Arnold, John Thurston, and John Warren.

Cryer, Benjamin Mason.

Surveyor of Wharf Logs and round Timber, John Greene.

Sunday Wardens, James Tilley, John Richards, James Tew, Charles Davenport, and John Stevens.

Surveyors of Joiners Lumber, Edmund Townsend, Walter Nichols, and James Taylor.

Surveyors of Ship-Timber and Oak-Plank, William Goddard, William Lee, and Isaac Peck.

To superintend and have the Charge of the Fire-Hooks and Ladders, Joseph Jacob Robinson, Henry Peckham, Isaac Manchester, Edward Thurston, Nathaniel Swinburn, Samuel Thurston, Daniel Vaughan, and Elisha Gibbs.

Yesterday the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State convened in this Town, pursuant to Adjournment.

We are informed, that Dr. BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, of Boston, has been elected One of the foreign Members of the *Philosophical and Literary Society, of Manchester, in Great-Britain.*

The Ship Grange, some Time ago captured in the Bay of Delaware, by the French Frigate l'Embuscade, has been restored to the Owners.

A Charleston Paper, of 10th May, says, that Six of the Creek Towns, with a Number of the Cherokees, had declared War against the United States, and were actually marching under the Command of Bowles and Galphin to take the Frontiers.

MARRIED]—At the Friends' Meeting-House, in this Town, on Thursday last, Mr. SAMUEL R. FISHER, Merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH RODMAN, Daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Rodman.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 10.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Friendship, Webster,	New-York
—— William, Dillingham,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
—— Union, Davis,	Dighton
—— Sally, Vance,	Boston
—— Butterfly, Tew,	Long Island
Snow, Whim, Littlefield,	Havanna
Schooner Fame, Bowen,	St. Martins
—— Hannah, Townsend,	Goanive
—— Boyne, Sanger,	St. John's
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Lucy, Potter,	Fishing
—— Ruby, Weeden,	Ditto
Sloop Betty, Reed,	Martinico
—— Two Sisters, Cooke,	York-Town
—— Polly, Hall,	North-Carolina
—— Union, Davis,	Dighton
—— Adventure, Phillips,	Alexandria
—— Nancy, Hill,	Baltimore
—— Two Brothers, Brown,	Norfolk
Schooner Hannah, Bowen,	Boston
Sloop Defiance, Sweet,	Ditto
Snow Peatt, Vilett,	Africa

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, commodious HOUSE, in the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. RIVERA, with good Stable, Chaise House, Garden, &c.—For Terms, apply to

CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, June 10, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS.

JAMES CENTER

Respectfully informs his Customers and others,

That he has received a good Supply of

PERFUMERY, *viz.*

POMATUM, hard and soft; scented and plain Hair-Powder; Almond and common Wash Balls; Vegetable, Windsor and Yorkshire Shaving Soap, highly scented; Essence of Bergamot; Lavender; Lemon and Lavender Waters, in small Bottles; Shaving Boxes, filled; Tooth, Comb, Buckle, and Shaving Brushes; Bailey's, patent and common Shoe Blacking; Horn Combs, of every Kind; Ivory and Lady's Tortle-Shell Ditto; Delmeburies Smelling Salts; Down and Silk Puffs; Powder Bags and Boxes; genuine Court Plaister; Razors, with and without Cases; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Tongs; Wig Ribbon Cauls, and raw Silk; Hair Ribbon, of the best Kind; Hones and Bears Grease.

ALSO,

A handsome Assortment of Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys; Counters, by the Set; Steel Snuffers; Bamboo and other Walking Sticks.

LIKEWISE,

A good SADDLE-HORSE to LET.

…y, began to nod; the turkey, miſtaking the nod-
…g and the red cap for a challenge, made ſo violent
… unexpected an attack on his Honor, that he threw
… out of his chair on the floor; and before he could
… any aſſiſtance, ſo beat and bruiſed him, that he died
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BALTIMORE, May 28.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

Late accounts from Europe ſpeak confidently of
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One of the Liverpool banks it is ſaid ſtopped payment
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…ken up and lodged in gaol, for riotous behaviour in
…e ſtreets, and in houſes, where they went to ſearch for
…rench ſailors, ſome of whom they inſulted.

We are informed that in conſequence of in-
…ructions from the Executive of the United States, to
…e Attorney for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, proſecutions
…ave been inſtituted againſt John Singleterry and Gideon
…enfield, charged with violating their duty as citizens
…f the United States, in entering on board the armed
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The above named perſons have been committed to the
…ail of the county of Philadelphia, to take their trials at
…he next Circuit Court of the United States.

Singleterry is a native of Charleſton, South-Carolina,
…and has a family at Beaufort, in North-Carolina; Hen-
…field was born at Salem, in Maſſachuſetts.

The laſt letters received by Citizen Genet, Miniſter
Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United
States from the National Commiſſioners at St. Domingo,
contain the moſt ſatisfactory particulars reſpecting the
tranquility which the Colony enjoys ſince the ſurrender
of Port-au-Prince on the 12th of April laſt, and the
expulſion of men, who ſtirred up by the Britiſh govern-
ment, had formed the deſign of delivering up the Colony
to that power, where they had long been fomenting diſ-
turbances, and meditating the ruin of the country, or
its ſeparation from the French Empire.

Theſe inveterate enemies to France are, no doubt,
thoſe who have ſpread a notion throughout the United
States, that American veſſels, carrying proviſions to
the French part of St. Domingo, might run the riſk of
being ſeized there with their cargoes. The Citizens of
the United States, may on the contrary reſt aſſured, that
they ſhall always receive from the National Commiſſion-
ers and Public functionaries in that Colony, the protec-
tion which they have a right to expect for themſelves
and their property, and that they ſhall be duly paid for
all ſuch articles as they may ſupply the Colony with;
the National Convention having put conſiderable ſums
in their diſpoſal for that object, beſides what they raiſe
from the contributions in produce levied on the inhabi-
tants of the Colony.

The frigate l'Ambuſcade, weighed anchor laſt Satur-
day morning, and ſailed from this port, ſuppoſed on a
cruize; but her deſtination is not known.

Capt. R. Reading of the ſhip Betſy of New York,
between lat. 22 and 24, ſpoke his Britannic Majeſty's
ſhips Europa of 50, Penelope 36, Pegaſus 36, Serpent
20, a cutter 16, and a privateer of 10 guns, who informed
him they were bound to the northward of Bermuda
on a cruize.

The ſhip William and brig Active, prizes to the
Genet, taken the 3d and 9th of May, have been entered
at the cuſtom-houſe in the name of Meſſrs. Osborne and
Dalton, prize maſters, their cargoes were only 12 pun-
cheons of rum, and 10 bales of canvaſs.

Obſervations on the Conduct of the different Governments.

France undertakes	all.
England endeavours to corrupt	all.
The King of Pruſſia deſerts	all.
The Emperor takes part with	all.
Denmark bewares of	all.
Sweden will have nothing at	all.
Turkey wonders at	all.
The Pope is afraid of	all.
Spain is about to try	all.
Ruſſia balances	all.
Holland pays	all.
America receives	all.
If GOD has not pity on	all.
The Devil will take	all.

GREENFIELD (*Maſſachuſetts*) May 9.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, held in Northampton on the laſt week, Mary Cutler was convicted of ADULTERY, and ſentenced to three months impriſonment; to pay a fine of twenty pounds, and coſts of proſecution; otherwiſe to be whipped twenty ſtripes on the naked back.

BOSTON, June 5.

By an act of the Britiſh government, all inſurances on all ſhips bound to France, are to be void, under a ſevere penalty. The inſurance of American veſſels direct from America to France, with proviſions of any deſcription, is alſo prohibited in England.

Several principal houſes, in Amſterdam, had recently failed in that city, at the date of our accounts from thence.—The *mania* had alſo extended to Poland.

Of the monies appropriated by Congreſs, in part payment of the French debt, the Preſident, on the deſire of M. Genet, has directed the advance of a million of dollars.

NEWPORT, June 12.

At the annual Town-Meeting held here laſt Tueſ-
day for the Choice of Town Officers, &c. JOHN
BOURS, Eſq; was choſen Moderator, and the fol-
lowing Perſons were elected to the Offices prefixed to
their reſpective Names, viz.

Town Clerk, Peleg Barker, jun.

Town Council, Henry Bliſs, George Sears, Conſtant Taber, Joſeph Thurſton, John Gardner, and Edward Simmons.

Town Serjeant, Thomas Melvill.

Town Treaſurer, Edmund Townſend.

Sealers and Inſpectors of Weights and Meaſures, Billings Coggeſhall, Jabez Champlin, and David Melvill, (Pewterer)

Vendue Maſter, John Gardner.

Aſſeſſors of Taxes, Nicholas Taylor, John Pitman, and Daniel Wm Hookey.

Packers of Beef, Pork, and Fiſh, Jonathan Chadwick, Robert Carter, Woodman Billings, Ephraim Macumber, William Lyon, Billings Coggeſhall, John Price, Robert Donham, Joſeph Thurſton, William Tayer, James Carter, Thomas Brooks, and John Newton.

Pound Keepers, Benjamin Coggeſhall, and Aſa Shaw.

Clerk of Ferry Wharf Market, Samuel Carr, jun.

Sealers of Leather, William Pryor, and Iſaac Dayton.

Valuers of Eſtates, when diſputed in Voting. Henry Bliſs, Thomas Freebody, and William Langley.

Conſtables, Daniel Donham, John Richards, and James Tew.

Overſeers of the Poor, Robert Taylor, John Pitman, and Edward Thurſton.

Surveyors of Highways, John Townſend, Edward Thurſton, John Thurſton, James Anthony, David Buſ-
ſum, Stephen Hawkins, and Thomas Arnold.

Viewers of Fences, Robert Taylor, Benjamin Wil-
bour, Fones Greene, and John Pitman.

Guagers of Caſks, Billings Coggeſhall, Joſeph Thurſ-
ton, William Lyon, John Price, Ephraim Macumber, Robert Donham, and John Newton.

Overſeers of the Small-Pox, Thomas Townſend, Ben-
jamin Barker, Henry Peckham, and John Warren.

Field Drivers, Nicholas Taylor, William Burroughs, Benjamin Coggeſhall, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Horſ-
well, Samuel Thurſton, George Hunt, Benjamin Gould, and James Larkin.

Inſpectors of Charcoal, William Burroughs, Ephraim Macumber, John Thurſton, Oliver R. Warner, Wil-
liam Borden, and Gyles Sandford.

Surveyors of Bark, Robert Taylor, William Tripp, and John Thurſton.

Corders of Bark, Ephraim Macumber, Chriſtopher Bennett, Peleg Pitman, Samuel Tripp, Clarke Fowler, Eleazer Read, Benjamin Donham, and John Tayer.

Corders of Firewood, Joſeph Donham, Benjamin Don-
ham, Clarke Fowler, Eleazer Read, John Tayer, Elijah Tompkins, Adam Wiſe, George Harkneſs, Thomas Devins, Joſhua Davis, John Harwood, Job Auſtin, Thomas Brooks, Samuel Tripp, Benjamin Maſon, Oli-
ver Dewit, Walter Burns, and William Reed.

Town Audit, Caleb Gardner, John G. Wanton, George Sears, and Samuel Sanford.

Inſpectors into Nuiſances, William Gyles, Eliſha An-
thony, Jabez Champlin, William Tripp, Robert Tay-
lor, John L. Boſs, William Moore, William Burroughs, James Center, Nathaniel Brown (Sadler) Walter Ni-
chols, Samuel Vaughan, and Samuel Carr, jun. together with the Surveyors of Highways.

Clerks of the Brick Market, Nicholas P. Tillinghaſt, and Iſrael Ambroſe.

Surveyors of Lumber, in which are included Clapboards and Shingles, John Green, Samuel Burroughs, Thomas Hudſon, James Tew, Jeſſe Lillibridge, and Daniel Donham, jun.

Surveyors and Cullers of Heading, Staves and Hoops, Billings Coggeſhall, Joſeph Thurſton, William Lyon, John Price, Robert Donham, John Newton, Woodman Billings, James Carter, Ephraim Macumber, and Wil-
liam Tayer.

Drummer, Benjamin Lawton.

Firewards, Thomas Freebody, Robert Crooke, Tho-
mas G. Pitman, William Davis, Daniel Holloway, John Stevens, Oliver R. Warner, Francis Malbone, Robert Taylor, George Champlin, John Townſend, and John Topham.

Overſeer of Stone and Gravel Ballaſt at Goat-Iſland, Thomas Freebody.

Surveyors of Firewood, William Borden, Thomas Arnold, John Thurſton, and John Warren.

Cryer, Benjamin Maſon.

Surveyor of Wharf Logs and round Timber, John Greene.

Sunday Wardens, James Tilley, John Richards, James Tew, Charles Davenport, and John Stevens.

Surveyors of Joiners Lumber, Edmund Townſend, Walter Nichols, and James Taylor.

Surveyors of Ship-Timber and Oak-Plank, William Goddard, William Lee, and Joſeph Pike.

To ſuperintend and have the Charge of the Fire-Hooks and Ladders, Joſeph Jacob Robinſon, Henry Peckham, Iſaac Manchester, Edward Thurſton, Nathaniel Swis-
burn, Samuel Thurſton, Daniel Vaughan, and Eliſha Gibbs.

Yeſterday the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State convened in this Town, purſuant to Adjourn-
ment.

We are informed, that Dr. BENJAMIN WATER-
HOUSE, of Boſton, has been elected One of the foreign Members of the *Philoſophical and Literary Society, of Manchester, in Great-Britain.*

The Ship Grange, ſome Time ago captured in the Bay of Delaware, by the French Frigate l'Embuſcade, has been reſtored to the Owners.

A Charleſton Paper, of 10th May, ſays, that Six of the Creek Towns, with a Number of the Cherokees, had declared War againſt the United States, and were actu-
ally marching under the Command of Bowles and Gal-
phin to take the Frontiers.

MARRIED]—At the Friends' Meeting-Houſe, in this Town, on Thurſday laſt, Mr. SAMUEL R. FISHER, Merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miſs HANNAH RODMAN, Daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Rodman.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, June 10.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Friendſhip, Webſter,	New-York
—— William, Dillingham,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
—— Union, Davis,	Dighton
—— Sally, Vance,	Boſton
—— Butterfly, Tew,	Long Iſland
Snow, Whim, Littlefield,	Havanna
Schooner Fame, Bowen,	St. Martins
—— Hannah, Townſend,	Goanive
—— Boyne, Sanger,	St. John's
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Lucy, Potter,	Fiſhing
—— Roby, Weeden,	Ditto
Sloop Betty, Reed,	Martinico
—— Two Siſters, Cooke,	York-Town
—— Polly, Hall,	North-Carolina
—— Union, Davis,	Dighton
—— Adventure, Phillips,	Alexandria
—— Nancy, Hill,	Baltimore
—— Two Brothers, Brown,	Norfolk
Schooner Hannah, Bowen,	Boſton
Sloop Defiance, Sweet,	Ditto
Snow Peatt, Vilett,	Africa

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, commodious HOUSE, in the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. RIVERA, with good Stable, Chaiſe Houſe, Garden, &c.—For Terms, apply to

CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, June 10, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green
and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS.

JAMES CENTER

Reſpectfully informs his Cuſtomers and others,

That he has received a good Supply of

PERFUMERY, *viz.*

POMATUM, hard and ſoft; ſcented and plain Hair-Powder; Almond and common Waſh-Balls; Vegetable, Winſon and Frobſhire Shaving Soap, highly ſcented; Eſſence of Burgamot; Lavender; Lemon and Lavender Waters, in ſmall Bottles; Shaving Boxes, filled; Tooth, Comb, Buckle, and Shaving Bruſhes; Bailey's, patent and common Shoe Blacking; Horn Combs, of every Kind; Ivory and Lady's Turtle-Shell Ditto; Delmehoies Smelling Salts; Down and Silk Puffs; Powder Bags and Boxes; genuine Court Plaiſ-
ter; Razors, with and without Caſes; Curling, Crap-
ing, and Pinching Tongs; Wig Ribbon Cauls, and raw Silk; Hair Ribbon, of the beſt Kind; Bones and Bears Greaſe.

ALSO,

A handſome Aſſortment of Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys; Counters, by the Set; Steel Snuffers; Bamboo and other Walking Sticks.

LIKEWISE,

A good SADDLE-HORSE to LET.

CAMPUS MARTIUS FEAST.

Original Poetry communicated by a distant Correspondent.

WHEN Savage Nations, on their way
To [illegible], to Marietta low;
All Campus Martius did convene,
To talk the Chieftains there to dine.
Of every class attend them there,
With thundering cannon rend the air:
The Campus-Heads † all'd from their houses,
With faces wash'd, clean frock and trowsers,
Does send in here their Petty Chief, *
Well fed with Pennsylvania beef.
That I (such Vanity be respected,
Pit have of Heroes I so much neglected;
His presence will have tendency,
To check my poperosity,
Then thirteen Chiefs mov'd on with care;
And I ——— ‡ brought up the rear.
For Campus Martius Rock House Hall, §
Was large enough to hold them all.
A Table spread in Taste refin'd,
With dainties fill'd of every kind;
Another of a smaller size,
With Major P——'s pumpkin pies.
A Sow was sent by merchant G——e, ‖
As fat a Hog as e'er was seen;
Fraught with a litter of thirteen.
And now the friendly glass moves round;
With toasts and thumps the Boards rebound;
They drank that love might e'er remain,
They drank and fill'd the glass again.
"*Let peace extend thro' every nation,*"
A GRUNT announc'd their approbation.
The strong hearts grew both warm and mellow,
Who grunted *best* was the best fellow.
And while with mirth the Hall abounds,
The *rivulets* rang with hollow sounds.
Our Priest obtain'd the highest merit,
For his long Speech to the GREAT SPIRIT.
Th' allow'd Cawbeans all agree,
That on their *pipes* he'll ne'er drink *Tea*:
For this uncommon favour given,
He prays their tawny Sons to heaven.
And now the feast concludes, but not with yells,
Nor savage dance, as modern history tells,
But each commun'd alone for'd at the wall
Expence, and elegance of this repast;
While pleasure thrills thro' every friendly soul,
They light their Calumet or Peace, and terminate the whole.

* *Col. O—r D—— of Philadelphia.*
† *Col. S——t of the militia.*
‡ *The meeting-house.*
§ *C——s G——e merchant, who to evince his patriotism and his affection for the yellow fraternity, dispatched his old Sow, fat on the point of pigging, as a sacrifice to the conquering day.*

TO THE CANDID INQUIRER.

WINDHAM, APRIL 13. We would inform, that the Federal Society, in Canterbury, met according to a warning in these papers; the meeting was opened by a short thoughtful fervent prayer by the chairman, suitable to the occasion. The house was then divided by vote, and the question discussed; and after a lengthy debate the meeting was dismissed—to reassemble according to adjournment, and after a long and candid hearing by the house at large, the chairman gave judgment, that the doctrine of the Universal Salvation was proved from text, and that the arguments combated by them which they were refuted without days. *Test*, ROSWELL PARISH, *Clerk of said Society.*

Messrs. *J. Harper* & *A. Placide*

Respectfully acquaint the Public

THAT by the Middle of this Month they shall open a THEATRE, in Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, wherein will be represented all the Theatrical Entertainments, as performed in America.——The THEATRE is a large Frame Building, and will be elegantly fitted, it and be open from the Middle of June, 'till October.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

Just imported, by

Stephen Deblois,

From London Bristol and Holland,

A GENERAL Assortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had, at his Store, on the most reasonable Terms.—Also, Japann'd TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of ANTHONY SHAW late of Exeter, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit their Accounts for Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make Payment to the Subscriber, who is appointed Administrator to said Estate by the Honourable Town Council of the Town of Exeter.

Exeter, May 15, 1793. JAMES CLARKE.

Christopher Champlin, Esq;

GRAND MASTER.

THE annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE SOCIETY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State-House, in this Town, on Monday the 24th Inst. at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in Order to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist; when and where the Officers and Members thereof, also the Master and Wardens of the Lodges under its Jurisdiction, and every Brother within the State are invited to attend. *By Order,*

JOHN HANDY, *Grand Secretary.*

Newport, June 3, 1793.

For SALE,

A LARGE new Building on the Island of Coaster's Harbour, containing Four Rooms, Eighteen Feet square—a large commodious Kitchen, with a spacious Cellar, and a Stack of good Chimnies—The Building may be moved entire, or taken away in separate Portions, as best suits the Purchaser—The Materials of which it is composed are new and well-seasoned.—For Terms, and farther Particulars, inquire of the Subscribers.

I. EASTON,
I. SENTER,
B. MASON.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

JAMES BURDICK

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public at large

THAT he has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING, in Order to accommodate the Ladies and Gentlemen that may visit this Town the ensuing Season.—Every Thing will be done to make their Residence agree[able] during their stay—His House, is large and commodious, and situated in Broad Street, just above the Court-House, the most pleasant Part of the Town, with a large Garden and Summer-House.—He has good Stabling for Horses, and has Horses and Chaise to let. The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Appointment, from the Respected Town Council of Newport, of Granted upon the Personal Estate of JOSEPH CARPENTER, formerly an Inhabitant of Newport, but now residing in South-Kingstown (Shop Joiner) the Subscriber hereby forbids all Persons trading with said Carpenter, without his Consent, upon the Penalty of the Law.

JOHN CONGDON.

South Kingstown, 29th of 5th Month, 1793.

WE the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Estate of James Tanner, late of Worcester in said County, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, that Six Months from the 2d Day of April, instant, are allowed said Creditors to bring in and prove their Demands, and that we will attend to find Bankers at the House of Mr. Ephraim Burbank, Innholder, in said Worcester, on the 3d Monday of each of the Months of June, July, August and September next, from Six to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Days.

SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD.

Worcester, 29th April, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of NATHANIEL COTTRELL, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by said Council.

EBENJ. REMINGTON,
JAMES CARR.

Jamestown, May 7, 1793.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to

SARAH COTTRELL, *Administratrix.*

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from the Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PELEG MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER, } Executors.

Tiverton, April 3, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
West-India	Rum	Thin-shell'd	Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Annifeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyson	TEAS	Molasses	
Hyson-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Allspice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground	Redwood
Olives		Stick	
Capers		Flour	Brimstone
Florence Oil		Roll	
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
English Mustard		Copperas	
Fresh Malaga Grapes		Allum	
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.	

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboosses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
5 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Pen-knives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the Firm of CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, at

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will favour him with a Continuance of their Custom.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

CAMPUS MARTIUS FEAST.

Original Poetry, communicated by a diſtant Correſpondent.

WHEN Savage Nations, on their way
To PITT, at Marietta ly;
All Campus Martius did combine,
To aſk the Chiefs there to dine.
Of every claſs attend them there,
Whilſt thundering cannon rend the air:
The Campus Beaux flock'd from their houſes,
With faces waſh'd, clean frock and trowſers,
They ſend in front their Luſty Chief, *
Well fed with Pennſylvania beef.
That I (ſaid he) may be reſpected,
I'll have old *Heinck* † quite neglected;
His preſence will have tendency,
To cheak my popularity,
Then thirteen Chiefs mov'd on with care,
And T——*r* brought up the rear.
For Campus Martius Block Houſe Hall, ‡
Was large enough to hold them all.
A Table ſpread in Taſte refin'd,
With dainties fill'd of every kind:
Another of a ſmaller ſize,
With Major *P*——*m*'s pumpkin pies.
A Sow was ſent by merchant *G*——*e*, §
As fat a thing as e'er was ſeen;
Fraught with a litter of thirteen.
And now the friendly glaſs moves round;
With toaſts and thumps the boards reſound;
They drank that love might e're remain,
They drank and fill'd the glaſs again.
"*Let peace extend thro' every nation,*"
A GRUNT announc'd their approbation.
The ſtrong hearts grew both warm and mellow,
Who grunted *beſt* was the beſt fellow.
And while with mirth the Hall abounds,
The *runlets* rang with hollow ſounds.
Our Prieſt obtain'd the higheſt merit,
For his long Speech to the GREAT SPIRIT.
Th' aſton ſh'd Chieftains all agree,
That in their *pipes* he ſhould drink *Tea*:
For this uncommon favour given,
He prays their tawny ſouls to heaven.
And now the feaſt concludes, but not with yells,
Nor ſavage dance, as modern hiſtory tells,
But each return'd aſton ſh'd at the vaſt
Expence, and elegance of this repaſt;
While pleaſure thrills thro' every friendly ſoul,
They light their Calumet of Peace, and terminate the whole.

* *Col. O—r D—— of Philadelphia.*
† *Col. S——t of the militia.*
‡ *The meeting-houſe.*
§ *C——s G—— e, merchant, who to evince his patriotiſm, and his affection for the yellow fraternity, diſpatched his old Sow, juſt on the point of pigging, as a ſacrifice to the convivial day.*

TO THE CANDID INQUIRER.

WINDHAM, APRIL 13. We would inform, that the Federal Society, in Canterbury, met according to a warning in a late paper; the meeting was opened by a ſhort though pertinent prayer by the chairman, ſuitable to the occaſion: The houſe was then divided by lot, and the queſtion debated; and after a lengthy debate, the meeting was adjourned—met according to adjournment, and after a long and candid hearing by the ſociety at large, the chairman gave judgment, that the doctrine of the Univerſal Salvation was proved from ſcripture by the arguments exhibited; after which they adjourned without day. *Teſt*, ROSWELL PARISH,
Clerk of ſaid Meeting.

Meſſrs. *J. Harper* & *A. Placide*

Reſpectfully acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT by the Middle of this Month they ſhall open a THEATRE, in Newport, in the State of Rhode Iſland, wherein will be repreſented all the Theatrical Entertainments to be ſeen in America.——The THEATRE is a large Brick Building, and will be elegantly finiſhed; it will be open from the Middle of June, 'till October.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

Juſt imported, by

Stephen Deblois,

From London, Briſtol and Holland,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had, at his Store, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.—Alſo, Japann'd TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c. &c.

Newport, May 20, 1793.

ALL Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of ANTHONY SHAW, late of Exeter, deceaſed, are hereby required to exhibit their Accounts for Settlement; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make Payment to the Subſcriber, who is appointed Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate by the Honorable Town Council of the Town of Exeter.

Exeter, May 15, 1793. JAMES CLARKE.

Chriſtopher Champlin, Eſq;

GRAND MASTER.

THE annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE SOCIETY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State-Houſe, in this Town, on Monday the 24th Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in Order to celebrate the Feſtival of St. John the Baptiſt; when and where the Officers and Members thereof, alſo the Maſter and Wardens of the Lodges under its Juriſdiction, and every Brother within the State are invited to attend. *By Order*,

JOHN HANDY, *Grand Secretary.*

Newport, June 3, 1793.

For SALE,

A LARGE new Building on the Iſland of Coaſter's Harbour, containing Four Rooms, Eighteen Feet ſquare—a large commodious Kitchen, with a ſpacious Loft, and a Stack of good Chimnies—The Building may be moved entire, or taken away in ſeparate Portions, as beſt ſuits the Purchaſer—The Materials of which it is compoſed are new and well-ſeaſoned.—For Terms, and farther Particulars, inquire of the Subſcribers.

I. EASTON,
I. SENTER,
B. MASON.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

JAMES BURDICK

Reſpectfully informs his Friends, and the Public at large

THAT he has opened a Houſe for BOARDING and LODGING, in Order to accommodate the Ladies and Gentlemen that may viſit this Town the enſuing Seaſon.—Every Thing will be done to make their Reſidence agreeable during their ſtay—His Houſe, is large and commodious, and ſituated in Broad-ſtreet, juſt above the Court-Houſe, the moſt pleaſant Part of the Town, with a large Garden and Summer-Houſe.—He has good Stabling for Horſes, and has Horſes and Chaiſe to let. The ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Appointment, from the Reſpectful Town-Council of Newport, of Guardian upon the Perſon and Eſtate of JOSEPH CARPENTER, formerly an Inhabitant of Newport, but now reſiding in South-Kingſtown (Shop Joiner) the Subſcriber hereby forbids all Perſons trading with ſaid Carpenter, without his Conſent, upon the Penalty of the Law.

JOHN CONGDON.

South Kingſtown, 24th of 5th Month, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed by the Judge of Probates for the County of Worceſter to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worceſter in ſaid County, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice, that Six Months from the 2d Day of April, Inſtant, are allowed ſaid Creditors to bring in and prove their Demands, and that we will attend to ſaid Buſineſs at the Houſe of Mr. Ephraim Mower, Innholder, in ſaid Worceſter, on the 3d Monday of May, June, July, Auguſt and September next, from Six to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Days.

SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD.

Worceſter, 29th April, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jameſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of NATHANIEL COTTERELL, late of ſaid Jameſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Notify all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by ſaid Council.

BENJ. REMINGTON,
JAMES CARR.

Jameſtown, May 7, 1793.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

SARAH COTTERELL, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISSAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 15, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	} Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Liſbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
Weſt-India	} Rum	Thin-ſhell'd	} Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniſeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyſon	} TEAS	Molaſſes	
Hyſon-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	} per Ream
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Alſpice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Stick	} Redwood
Olives		Flour	} Brimſtone
Capers		Roll	
Florence Oil		Indigo	
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Copperas	
		Allum	
Engliſh Muſtard		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	
Freſh Malaga Grapes			
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.			

A L S O,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod-Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,	Brimſtone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Alum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Briſtles,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Futtick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep-Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Braſs Candleſticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Braſs Kettles,
Grindſtones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,	Cheſt and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Caboooſes,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and clear the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale,

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

Newport, May 13, 1793.